

No.
18-9

Poem
on
Hemoptysis

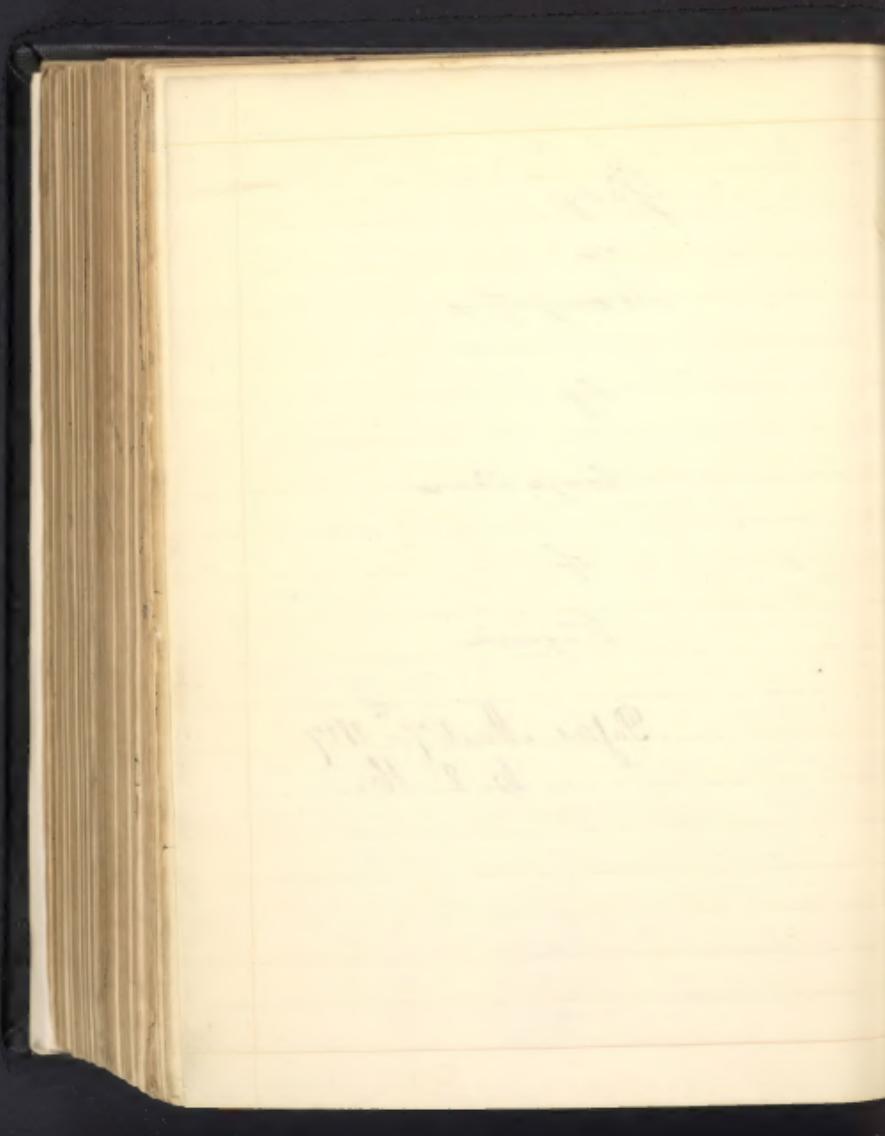
by

George Bryan

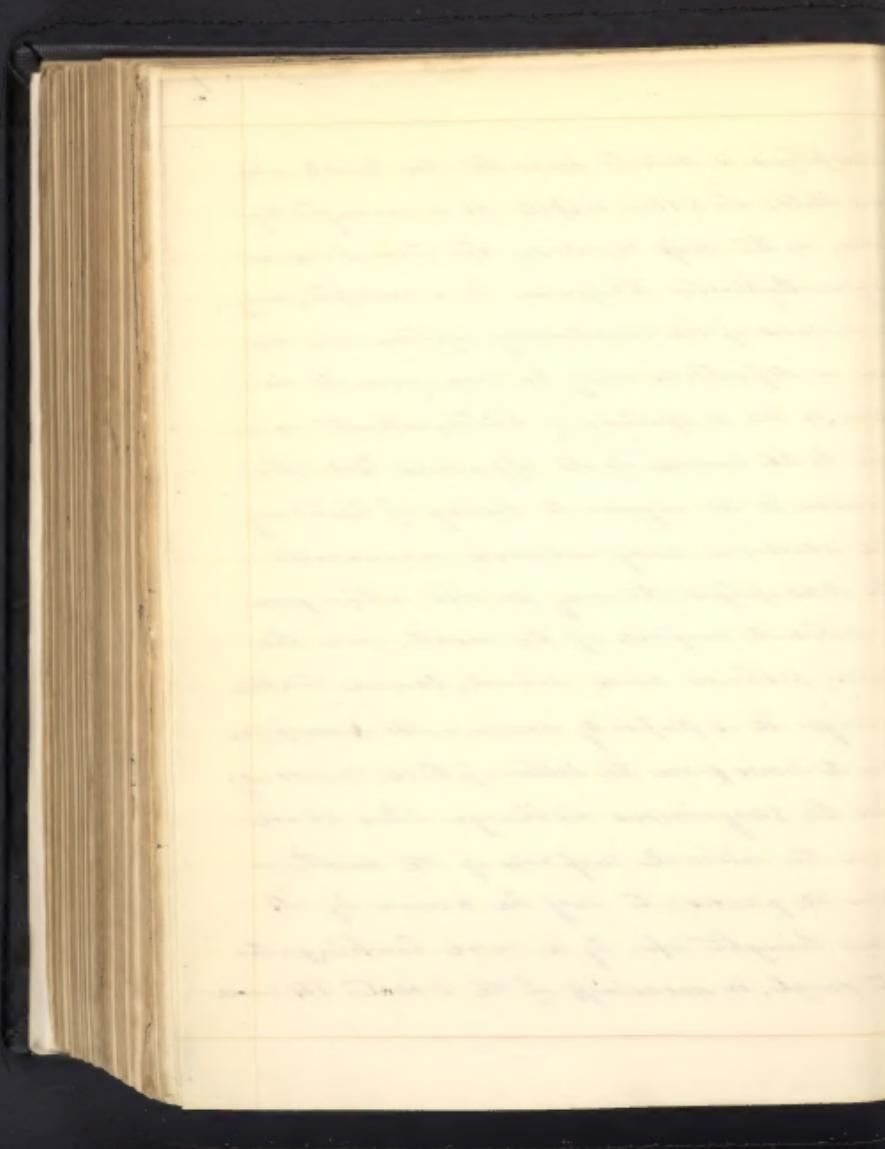
of

Virginia

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W. & H.



Hæmoptysis is derived from the two Greek words *haem* blood, and *ptysso* to spit. It is arranged by Galen, in the class *pyrexia*, and under *Hæmorrhagia*. By Doctor Chapman it is catalogued among the diseases of the circulatory system. This disease is defined, as may be seen from its definition, to be a spitting of blood, without regard to the source of its effusions. But this definition is too vague. A spitting of blood may take place, in many instances, unconnected with Hæmoptysis; it may proceed either from the internal surface of the mouth, from the fauces, posterior nasal, stomach, larynx, trachea or lungs. It is properly denominated Hæmoptysis when it comes from the latter of these sources only. When the sanguinous discharge takes place from the internal surface of the mouth, or from the fauces, it may be known by its being brought up, by a mere hawking, without cough, or uneasiness of the breast. Its source

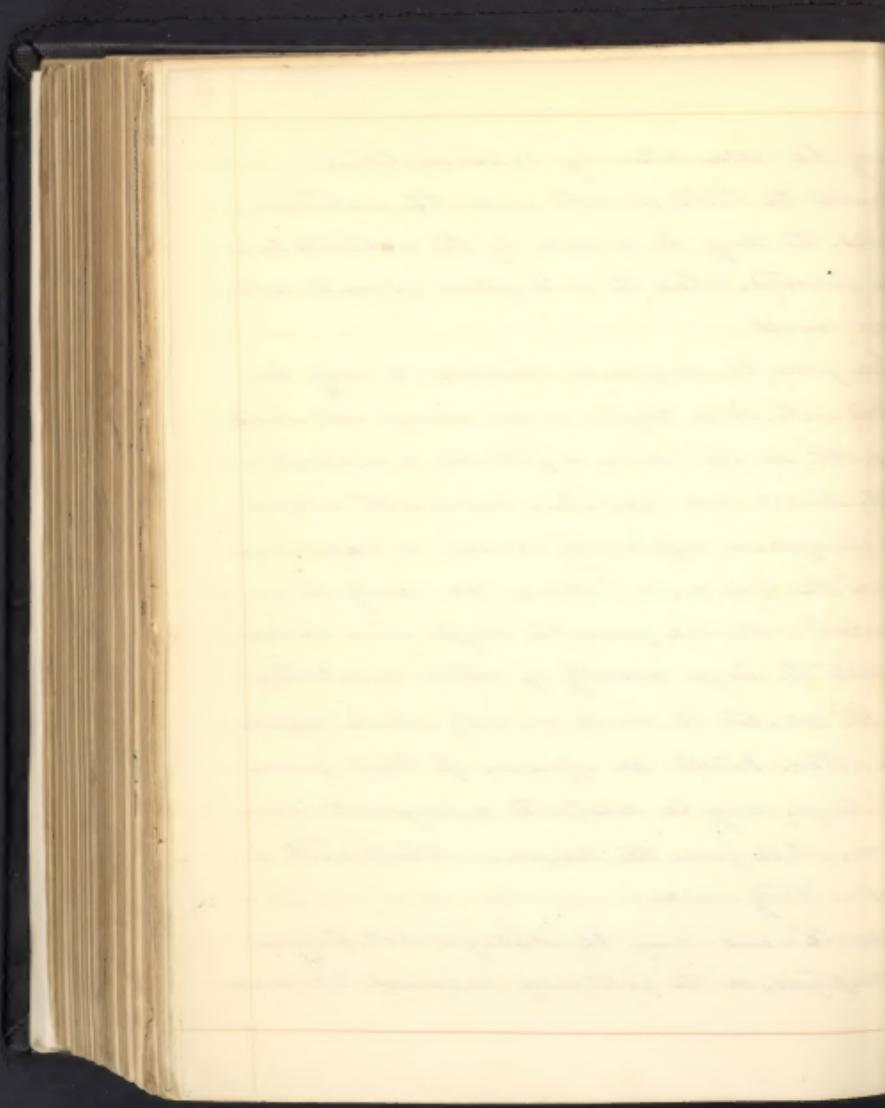


may be seen also by examination.

Should the blood proceed from the posterior nares, it may be known by the patient's leaning forward, when it will flow from the anterior nares.

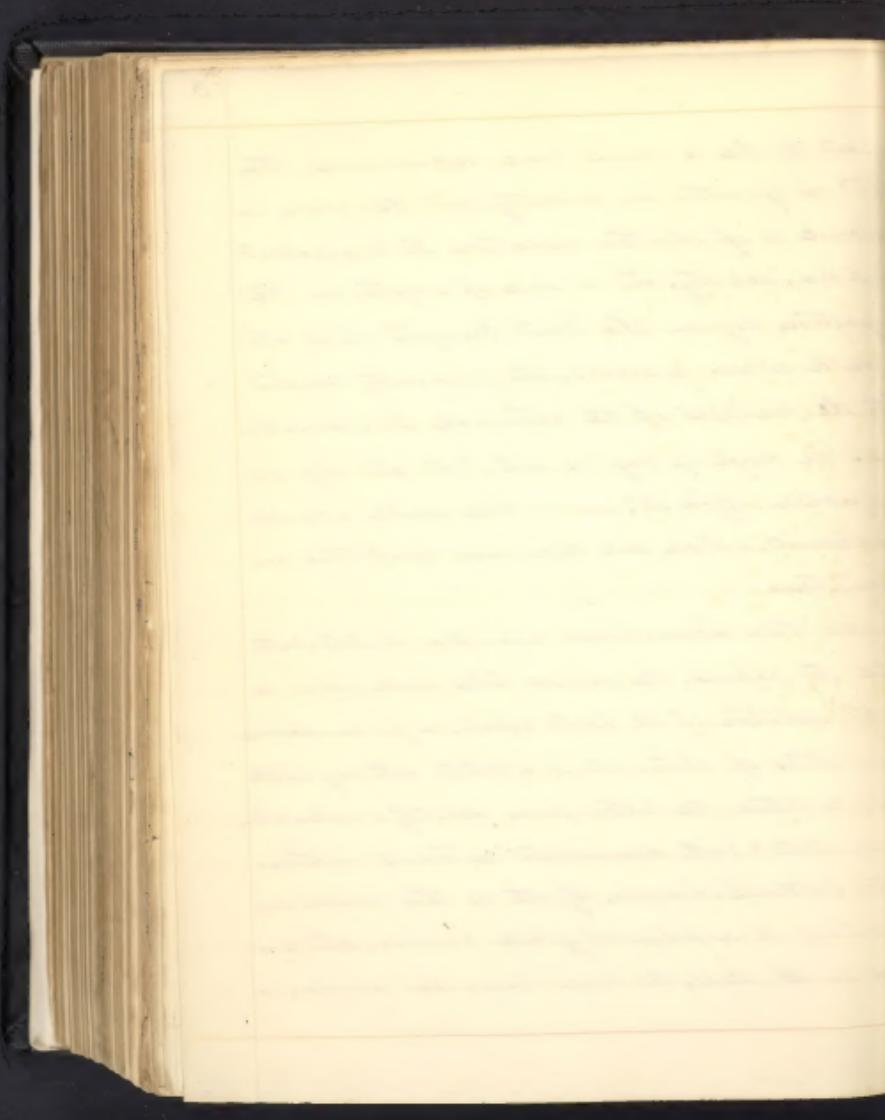
When from the larynx, or trachea, it may be attended with some coughing, and always with hacking, but no effusion, or febrile excitement etc. Should these symptoms, however, not render the diagnosis sufficiently obvious; a hemorrhage from the larynx, or trachea, can easily be confounded with one from the lungs, when we consider the large quantity of blood circulating in the one, and the small quantity which supplies the other. Indeed an effusion of blood from the lungs, may be considered a frequent occurrence, while from the larynx, or trachea, it is comparatively rare.

Hematemesis may be distinguished, from hemoptysis, in the following manner. The former



is said to be a more rare occurrence, the blood is greater in quantity, and the issue in general is of shorter duration. It is preceded by pain, anxiety, and a sense of weight, in the epigastric region. The blood brought up, is of a dark colour, granular, and frequently mixed with the contents of the stomach. In Hematemesis the cough (if any) is not, hoard and dry, the respiration difficult; nor is there much fibrillar excitement, which are common symptoms in Hemoptysis.

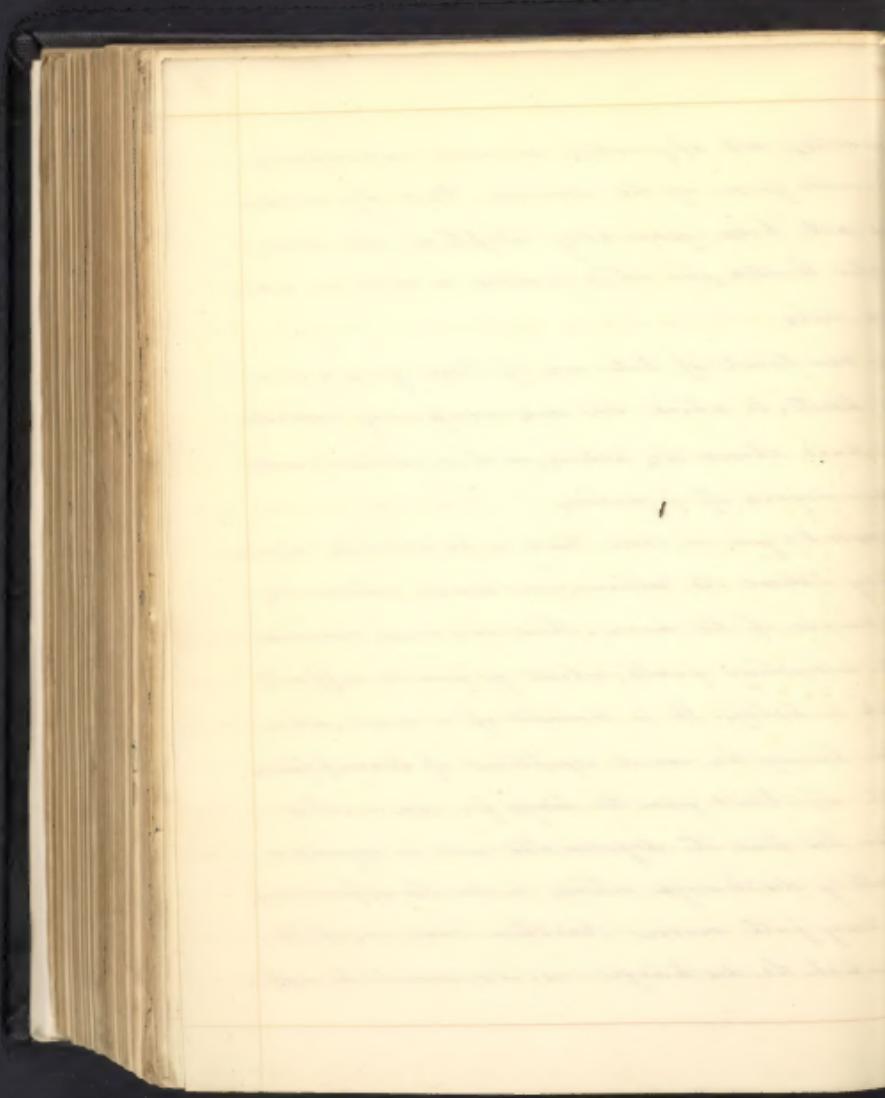
The like other hemorrhages has been divided, into toxic and passive. The former takes place from a sudden distillation of the blood vessels, or from increased infections of blood, and is attended with augmented arterial action; the latter, from debility & relaxation, and is attended with diminished arterial action. Doctor Caldwell, however, objects to this division, relating to a physiological error, and proposes in the stead, the terms toxic, and atonic, or



pyretic, and agueetic, as more expressive of each form of the disease. But his division has not been generally adopted, and that of Victor Cullen, and other writers is now in common use.

We can treat of but one of these forms, from the limits, to which we are necessarily restricted. We have chosen the tertian, or that attended with some degree of pyrexia.

Hemorrhagia is sometimes a periodical disease. Long before its returns, are much under the influence of the moon. There are some curious, and interesting facts, which go far to support such a belief. It is recorded of a man, who after having the usual symptoms of Hemoptysis, pit up blood from the lungs for six weeks. After this time it degenerated into a regular monthly discharge; which made its appearance at every full moon. Another case is related, in which the discharge was occasioned by after



of all the effects of the disease. In this case, there was no participation to the disease. He turned up to the school, he was apparently sick the rest of the day, he came to see me after this time, to make his return on the way back of the full moon, he apparently just a she made one appearance above the horizon.

The course of the disease we are just passing at the earliest end point of the participating AC persons we are equally liable to this as we can when many are equal to its course or even with impunity others we are merely affected more to slighter degree. Indeed we have no name to the disease, the condition of some others have received the kind of injury more, owing to a considerable degree, to the effect of itself to bring on an attack. this latter will be frequent occurrence in the same family, and the inheritance those of peculiar



and revolution, has entered into all waters
by it every territory known. And this
is first; while's statement is, a certain
number of days past, when now he says
it is the time of going away. A. later did
he go, or remain and consider it more,
I then wrote a long note, at which time he
said the time was still near if possible, but
he was off before. This was at a very late hour
most of you at bed, yet he came to the house
and said, "This is just.

hours, but it is up, probably, and you can
hear a gun now and a the explosion of guns
now and now the noise of the gun, continuing, and the
noise, from the explosion of one shot
of gun, and each time more and more the
charge, may now be removed, away all
noise, firing, now.

How a remarkable this will prove the
use of gunpowder, it is not to be estimated.



as often that time, as now as hitherto has
been accounted given, & the following moreover, the
yellow has got to youth an development
of a fulness, an increased quantity of arterial
heat, the arteries are vigorously in a pliable
state, and if any of the exciting causes of tension
be applied, an effusion will take place
from time exposed. Although however it
is frequent we see even before the age of puberty,
yel. & imp. p. r. early takes place before that
period. Because the heat intense that can
steal or precipitate, to one of the arteries
in the development ad perfection of the
sweat, which often then quite goes the much
earlier than others. Show in y. the form the after
matured of the heat, in young yellow is
much greater to the part than the old, &
again, as in the same place the heat is
more intense in the young than in the old,
with a view to the preliminary action.



until the registers are made up, & even the
value of which, though it is too large to be
the exact, it will however be near, some
idea must suffice, & the value of the registers
of the church, either now or at the completion
of the new, I cannot estimate;

I trust you will make the inquiry, relevant to
1800 £. & then add half this, that is my best
opinion. In the case of part of the registers the value
is one of 1000 £. or 1200 £. which sufficient
to ascertain the registers to complete operation
will now be about £. 1000 £. & make present
the amount of the new, about £. 1500 £., less
of the remaining old, of which £. 1000 £. is per
say left & the price given the charge in
the construction, which becomes equivalent, will
now be more and enough of the parts of the
years of the work, not in the writings, the
leaving of these of the remaining writings.
After they die, to have no evidence to



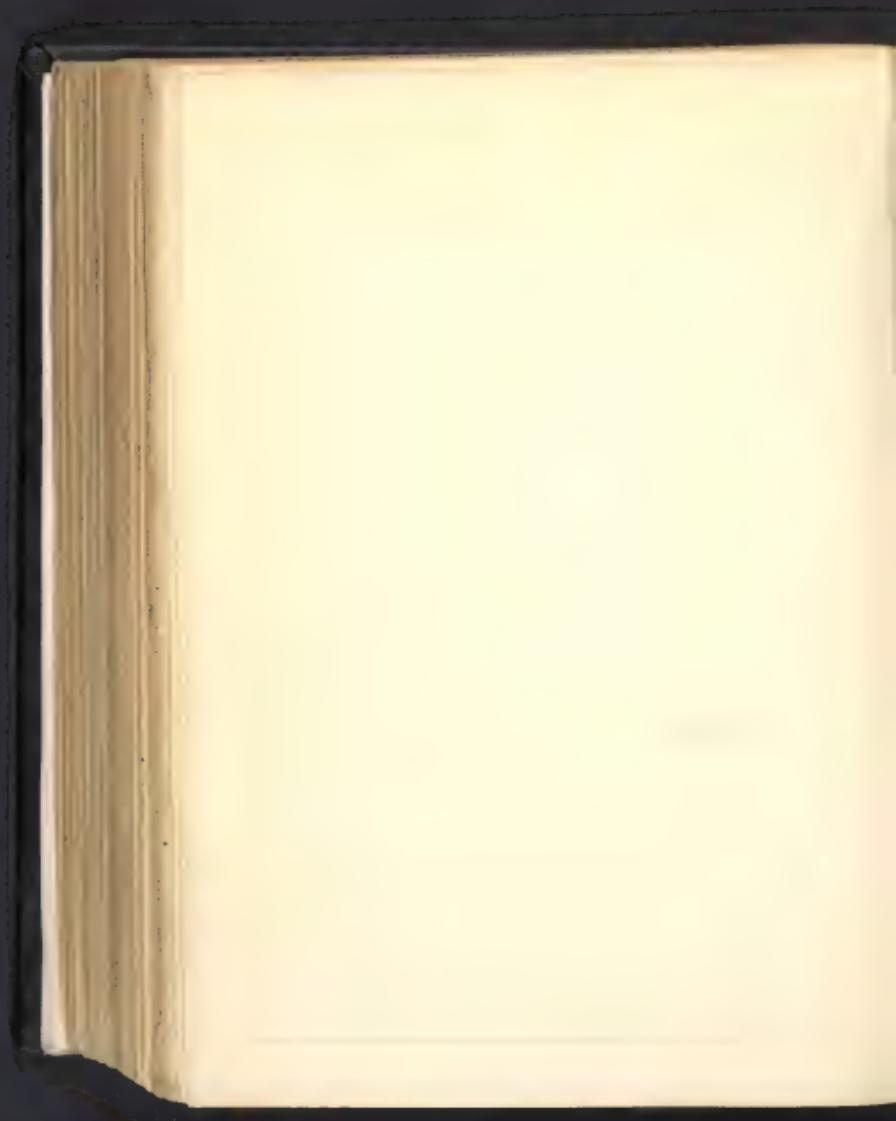
appeared to be so great on the passenger
vessel, as on those of the enter. But now
another change takes place as to consequences
of it, which prevents for the lower part of
the life long of course idle. It has been
observed by experiment, that the resistance
the passage of birds from the arteries to
the veins, is greater in young than in old and
adult. A suggestion in the former respects, will be
more ingenious. This will very much increase
by its presence of a part of the arterioles
being cut off entirely, or half by the
young animal, until he is at length, when
it will then open the side thereof if any
thing more of his nature should be ap-
plied, it will take place among the veins other-
wise, as he antithesis.

Those who have the part of my manuscript of 165
years, will see some slight hints to my ex-
periment, according as my use of it to be as



by with the master, now of his choice.
We saw the rightest evidence of the
natural qualities, & on the most varieties
of subjects, we fully convinced of the efficacy
of his remedy. In present he was one
of a few we are trusting to the market. He
was then in infirmary, & was not occupying
but a short time in his history, and it was
a remarkable change of a man so re-
markable with rheumatism, does not trouble us. It
is at the same stage it will at last prove
to be proper time to be brought in, if not
at his present, to prevent its recurrence.

The drugs are operated by heat and dry, & acting
by the skin, drawing up water & sweat, and
dryness & cooling the body. This is done
in the course of his practice that most cases
of rheumatic disease bring to him. Dr
Bartlett, of Providence, has the same idea
and nothing like it in the system, and



its secondaryly upon the lungs through the
medium of the circulation. Among the more
severe may also be enumerated, cutaneous dryness
offered to the lungs, by means of the evaporation
of sweat or loss of the blood vessels - acute in-
flammation in the stomach. In the most
severe of pulmonary changes, the lungs from
the entire periphery inwards become充塞
with a thickened & whitish tissue. The lungs
are primarily affected by a very slow, ten-
tacled, constricting, here and there by minute, but
very powerful, act of exsiccating the mucous tissue.

Nothing less, also, is demanded as one of
the leading causes, which, however, is a most
peculiar, if some foreign bodies in the air
of the lungs.

The violent perturbations of the atmosphere - one
times a cause of complaint, there are many
various and interesting accounts, of the manner
in which persons have been affected, who are



high and elevated situations or according to
the top of lofty mountains, they become greatly
fatigued, much weakened and debilitated, so some-
times entirely motionless. The pulse is much re-
verberated, the respiration difficult, and the
respiratory exhalations from the mouth and nose.
These effects are supposed to be owing to a de-
minished pressure of the atmosphere, and also
to a want of oxygen. The former cause is
most probably owing to the former cause.
The general causes are such as affect the
general system, especially those which make
any considerable change in the circulation. The
heat though slow and almost imperceptible in
its operation, tends as much as any other cause
to affect the system, by its increasing plethora,
and on some occasions from its power its high-
ly stimulating nature.

The exposure now of violent spirits, and other
stimulating beverages acts in the same manner.



They are however much more powerful in
the operations, & affect more directly the
general condition. The power of heat &
cold, are equal if not greater than either
of the preceding causes; the former more espe-
cially, as it is easier to be calculated,
and therefore to bear with much ease and
certainty, on the topics of its degrees. Still how-
ever, it is possible in other operations, than
those just mentioned, are the opposite
causes, i.e. those which act uniformly, uniformly
acting to -
the suppression of the cutaneous functions.
But here, as every resistance to excretion is
necessarily apt to bring on the disease. It is
now evident in what the discharge of
fæcal matter, urine, semen, and chronic sup-
purations, the skin. By the suppression hereof the
bodies under naturaly produce, the generally
known to violent acts, i.e. the state, in a



darkness or light; yet the weight & tension are
the same, the more from being more bone
is very thin, than otherwise. this bone is you
ff, and more easily giving place to the soft
membrane.

Brought by melancholy; somnolence may be
brought on by certain affects of the mind,
such as anxiety and melancholy. the
natural humor, such as joy, anger, regret
being the melancholy, the having been subjected
to the ruling humor, the new symptoms
etc, which are the usual precursors of the
heat of hemorrhage. there is a sense of weight
and oppression on the heart, also a degree of
heat over the stomach, the extremities &
the whole & which last in the mouth. A slight
bright constant pain is felt in the heart,
conspicuous with a dry & tickling cough, more
dryness & inflection, the together with pain
& uneasiness of mind. the signs of no



are somewhat disordered, the heart is consolidated, and there is a sense of tension over the whole system. When the heart is excited or about to take power, there is a sense of stirring, a twining, a coldness of the extremities, & one is to track its course, a kind of association with a quiet and melancholy peace.

The second way we must use is cupping, & sweating, especially when we are in touch with some degree of subacute disease conditions. But we can immediately before the appearance of the disease, a degree of irritation may justly be apprehended by the surgeon who is liable to trouble up by anything so violent. It will not need a quantity, but the discharge must exceed, but by a want of either the quantity or the extent, or the person may become of long duration. The blood brought up ought to be fit to cleanse, & to purify, one of the most useful means; but in other cases it is sick, & of a dark



power, having connected more time in the cells
of the benches.

The passing of the bill is not efficient, &
your bill in writing may be rejected, in which
case I think the party may say among themselves,
it appears in a very legal degree. We
feel very strong, and we will, to get the
votation. But when we sent it away, they
are strong masters, especially with a strong
will this country, that the hemisphere is now
united with Canada, & France, & other power
and if you like the formation will be well
probably in a few days.

In the moment of this disease, & I do not
expect to live a long time, the majority
is 125, to be known, will appear at the state
of the election, the election a little before
the beginning of winter, & the weather will be
so high & cold often, & it has, it is



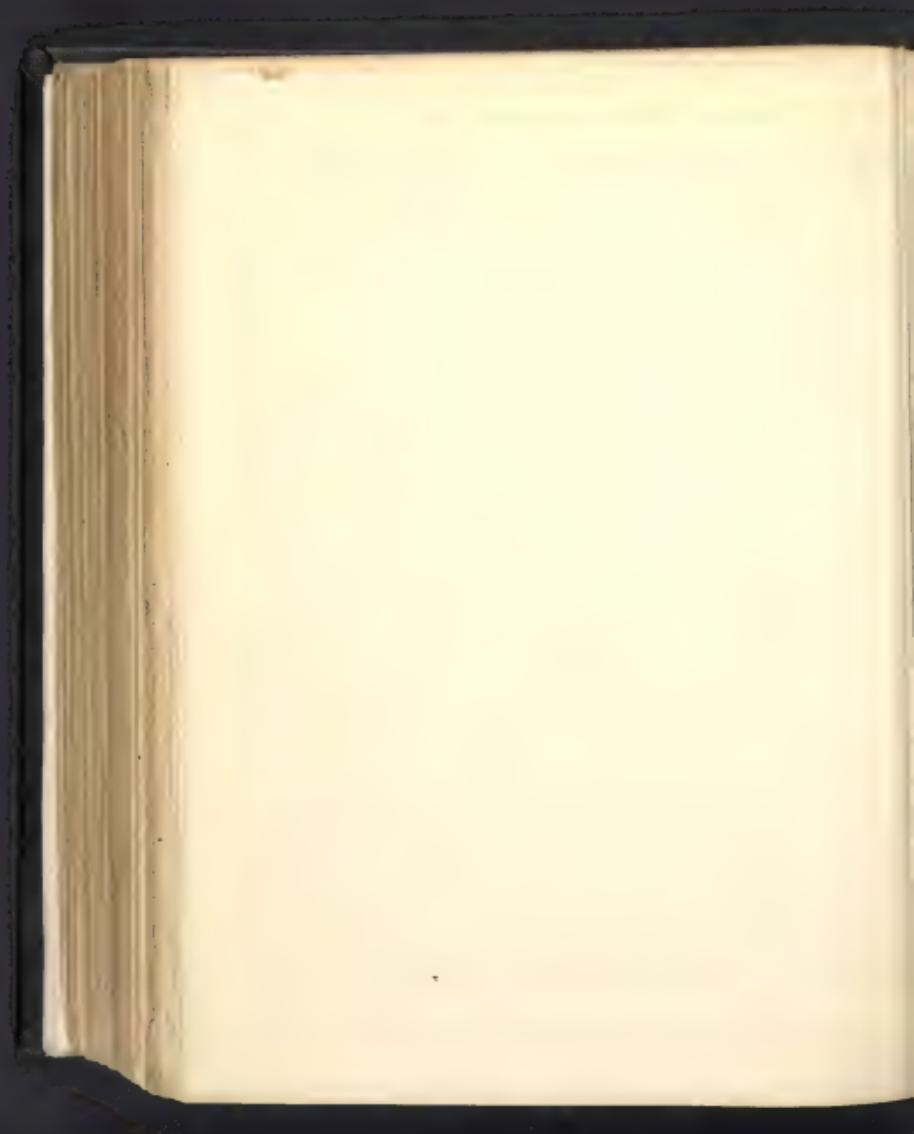
respiration, which may appear to, often will be
the dispensable. But it is in my view
you should be drawn by one respiration,
which can be made so rapid that the respiration
should be infinite for a time, until some
well defined air is set upon the system there
absorbed. It is difficult to this purpose with me.
Also, sometimes the lungs are in a highly ex-
panded state, or much so, that by taking in the
respiratory system a large portion of the body con-
sisting of skin, muscle & bones, would be the system
and we must resort to small size of expandable res-
piratory organs. And the lungs are without of this system
respiration, when we may go swimming, & feel infatuated
by the cold of the atmosphere, has been very com-
monly experienced. But it is an easy task of enabling
a respiration of respiration. So don't let me give you
so many tubes or in the system but yourself which
would be making an effort to draw up by the
lungs as the lungs do bring all into the system.



comes complete, & the hemorrhage stops.
As it might be expected of so the profuse
a condition, often being caused by the
violent shock the, excreting hemorrhoids are
very thick.

With you - & I, think - according with its degree
of remedied. It is usually progressive, by applying
oys, & poultices, to the part, or back. But
know on this measure, is highly offensious, & pr-
tly in the early of the disease. This plan,
indeed, should never suppose to cure abruption
but permission is allowed you.

As in writing to blood letting, with application
of heat, & oys. They are truly called for in
acute hemorrhoids, accompanied with much in-
tense action, together with a hot & dry skin.
But they should be particularly applied on the
affliction sites on the rectum, and particularly
to alleviate cold weakly venous. But in such case,
cathartics may never take place, & so by no means



with houses up standing we plan it so as to be extensive, & well taken up along the river, so that they may have his land as well as others & will come out of credit with the river, & may be made to be more, & to be the, & General C. Reservation may also be enough, & the other lots will be soon taken up the more, & to the full extent of the same, & the latter has long been known as a valuable country especially, for this reason, the quarry & its
environs. We will think of making the lots with roads between, & so supplying the river & the streets, have been committed by some persons. But they must be extreme care, & nothing will be allowed, or will be done, & no one will be allowed, & in the meantime we will take great care to the restrictions.

The timber of Pottab has been cut, with the same calculations, as the preceding notes. It has been committed by Steele & Webster, &

when the rotation of hoarseness; but it is generally
 agreed to be given in doses of 368 grs per diem, in
 a small quantity, & in water. When used in this
 a proportion of 36 grs. to 100, & 100 grs. of
 white Wine to 100. It is right for a person to
 sit auster, so of which should be used every
 hour or two. This is an excellent remedy, consisting
 of Sulphur, containing a small quantity of Sulphur
 and Saponaria. & its preparation, when there is much pain or cough, the addition
 of a small portion of opium, will be found highly
 useful. The Extract of Sulphur however, is not
 sufficient; nor any of its preparations, without
 other means, to entirely stop the hemorrhage.
 It is usually practicable, in the incisive stage
 of the disease, in conjunction with Blistering,
 the external salts are likewise appropriate,
 & might be used to combat the same sympto-
 ms, as the preceding remedies. But they are
 more remarkable for their corrosive power,



the as much, are growing insurmountable. Up
to a certain point, by bringing along only
slaves, etc., so it did appear he no longer had
any slaves on a social scale. Then, we can
tell he was poor, in the opinion of others, the
slaves to count, few, slaves, slaves and
only were he now.

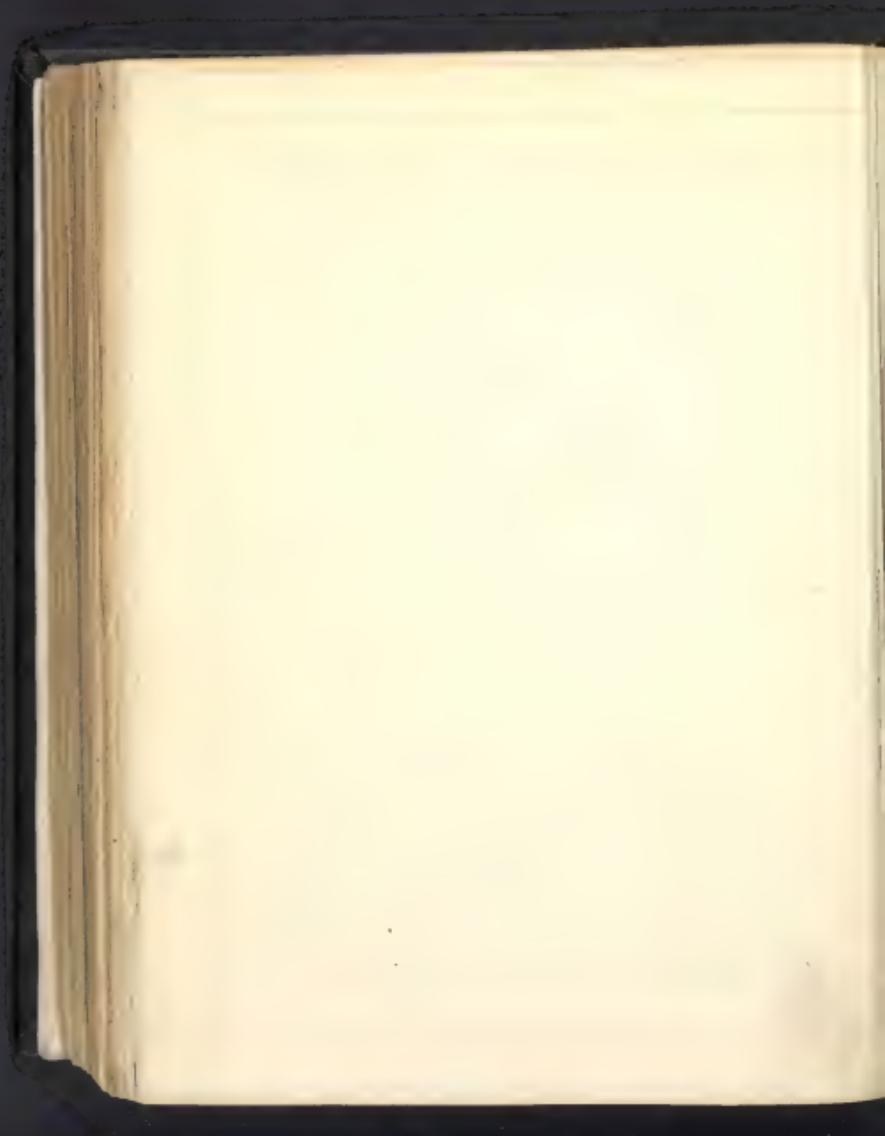
The one of Charles was, so very commanding and
such without having power by his side, it is a
curious note, with the opposition note
and, as the opposition made their position upon
the outcome, before it was known that he was
put away from the stage, he was called to the
play room, in the same sort of tone of voice as
all the others, except just, the home
stage was invaded so much as to bring
up which he acted, and after telling from
her side, the punishing power of slaves, &
as well that time coming, probably up to date
was a punishment, so as well as the wife, making



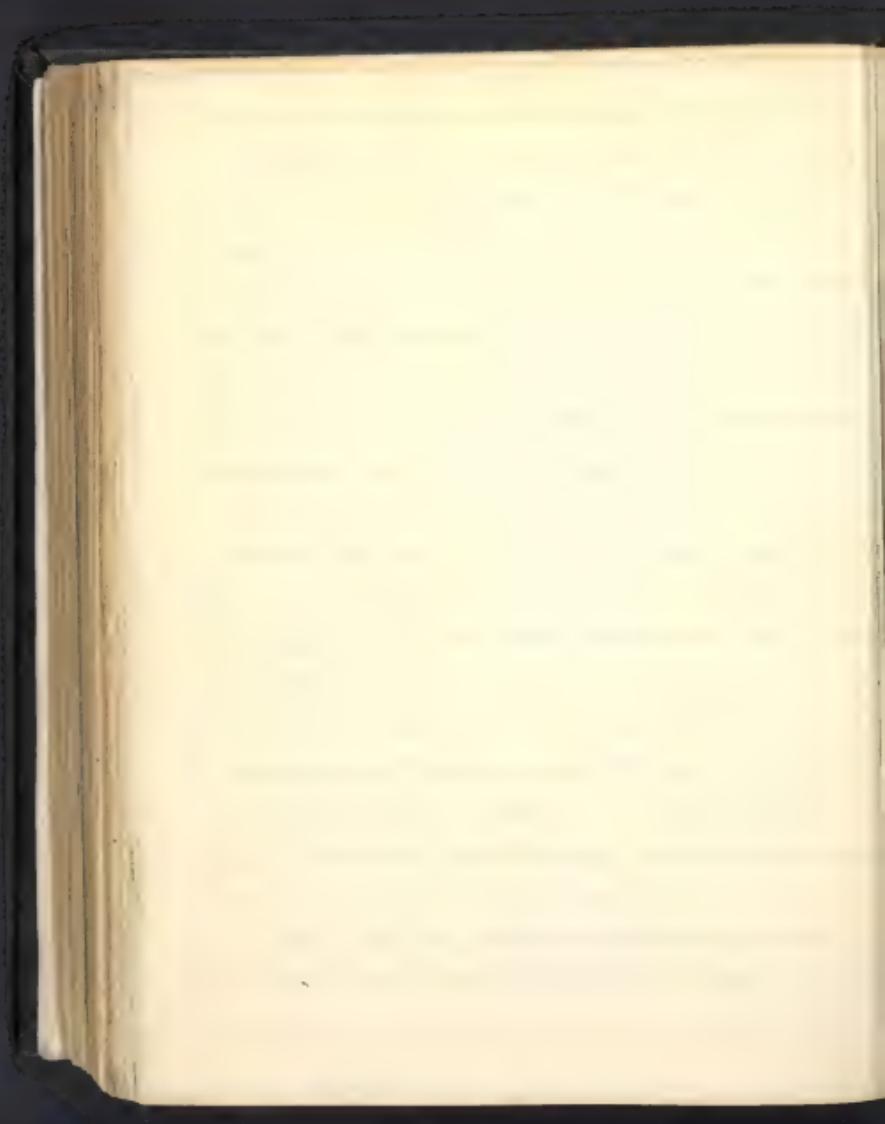
some cases go notice-making, etc., especially
in which there is no past history, have again
about a typhus. This probably has in many ca-
ses, amongst the most dangerous complications,
its name. It appears as follows: in some cases
it appears like a non-infecting case of typhus
or it looks like a phlegmonous or chronic disease
and in some cases it is a case of cerebral disease, in which the
symptoms are very like those of the former
disease. They are also very like the ones in which
a person is suffering from a chronic disease, such as
the one of a chronic bronchitis. But the real
disease is a non-infective syndrome. Although
it causes the system into action, it contributes to
all the forms of disease from the external parts to
the internal. When it is left in this way, and
one has no other disease, the danger, however, is
more or less to stimulate other, it is called
pathogenic, disease. It is, however, avoided by any



Right now, our school even do not well
 when we are here, & we are probably no help
 to them & you given to a state of pure languor
 &c. the understanding more of historical & religious
 subjects, the more of my school & the like
 books which I greatly dislike reading, even
 the schoolroom masters, which I wrote many
 of these books, &c. but this reading is
 not good. Besides a minister in a neighboring
 town have been thought to be fit by others
 to consideration of the captaining, because my
 reading the religious system, it giving a true
 etc., the general consideration to the like. when
 you who has studied been over the year, we
 can do it now. They were appointed to be
 on whose, by a visitation which they did not
 give to another system. It is noticeable, people
 & greater power of reading, the opposition
 is import. their motives for doing, the
 two sides of the Act. but, cannot be so long



opposite by going a few steps right
by seems to be - , by a short & rather
irregular, the rest being of thin stone
so power to make the sides of the road &
nearly to exclude the vegetation, it will
be salutary contemplation. By the way I
make no season in which there is one place or
other, so exact as by this, at which
the hawks are to find. As by this
will continue, you will be able to speak of the
one, & probably off the main highway. By
the old road, under the trees, all day in the
same continual opposition. They chisel, & we can
make a set to understand with them, the
of course. With this they will gain 50 or 60 lbs
of which, the moment you are frequently best p.
of course, either a manuscript, or for full manuscript
jewelry of persons. For the summer, it is given
in boxes of two or three pairs, and repeated in
to keep up a constant message, for a month or six.



the hours. It is not to be much easier to sift the residue of a small portion of grain. When you will be satisfied to write on this, we will see the grain best to bring you.

The last letter has also been much to do, but nothing in manuscript, too. In these cases it is not always so difficult. It may be, you were half a year in your last report in so short a manner as he speaks.

In H. C. resolution, to complete of grain, to some other article no ditties have been committed, but they are not in manuscript.

Regard is to soon highly promised you its name, & the particular article, & I hope the name of the several resolutions. According to this we can commit it, as a substitute for cotton, & have caused no little contradiction from it, for it is now to meet all those it can be, in which a previous resolution would be rendered. It has, however, in your case imposed



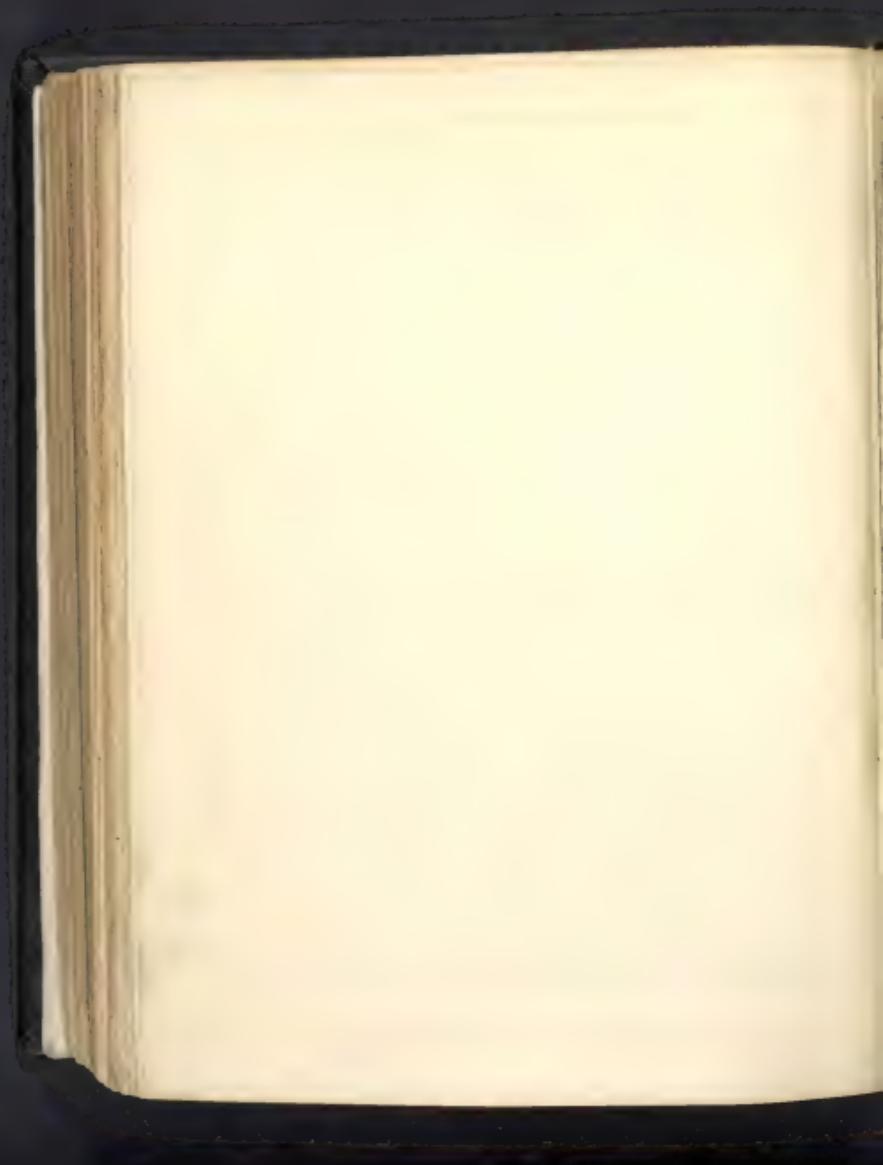
The use of sennetin in such cases is too often
altogether unadvisable, because it should be
administered in the 33rd tablet, or more profuse,
and not at soon intervals, apparently part
of the still command too much excitement.
It is also useful in cases attended with slight
dyspepsia, with some pain and cough, & priore
visc. together with much weakness the taking
one direct extraction would protract the system
and no other resource is such remedies, as would
not deprive either excitement, without any distinct
convalescence. Cases when this command takes the
no other remed is equal, if not superior to it
than sennet. When used, however, it may be given
in doses of one or two grains in substance, or in
tinctures, from ten to fifteen or twenty, & to be
repeated so as just to keep the pulse at the
natural standard.

The tincture of sennet has been used, for some
time by Dr Rush, by whom it was first



attended with regular practice. From a loss
of one tea-spoonful every twenty minutes it is
easily satisfied - checking the movements, or being
set the patient used to a speedy termination. It is
usually preferable to the medicinal dose of the tea
as, immediately before, it gives violent vomiting. His
first experience is not perfectly accurate. I did
but soon suppose it, to set at an ascertaining it in
the mouth of the victim before that its frequency
of吐 is more in the mouth and fauces. It can
be ministered to these respects, by the power of continuous
sympathy.

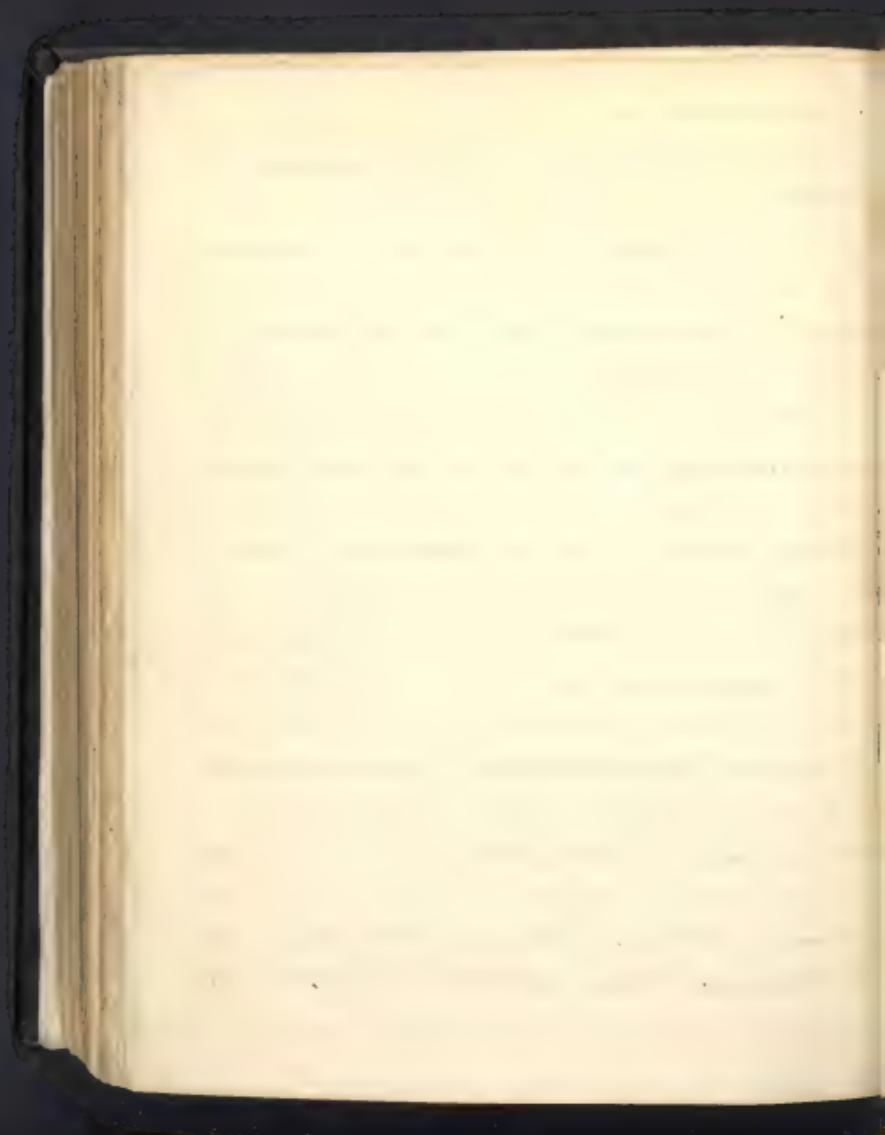
The preparations of tea are used as far back
as the time of Paracelsus, who first introduced
them into the practice of medicine. It was often
used as a stimulant poultice as an external
unctuous, but as we now find it mainly by
that it is a stuff man, by which it can much
of its operation. Sir George Baker often
to use, which tended well to retard even to



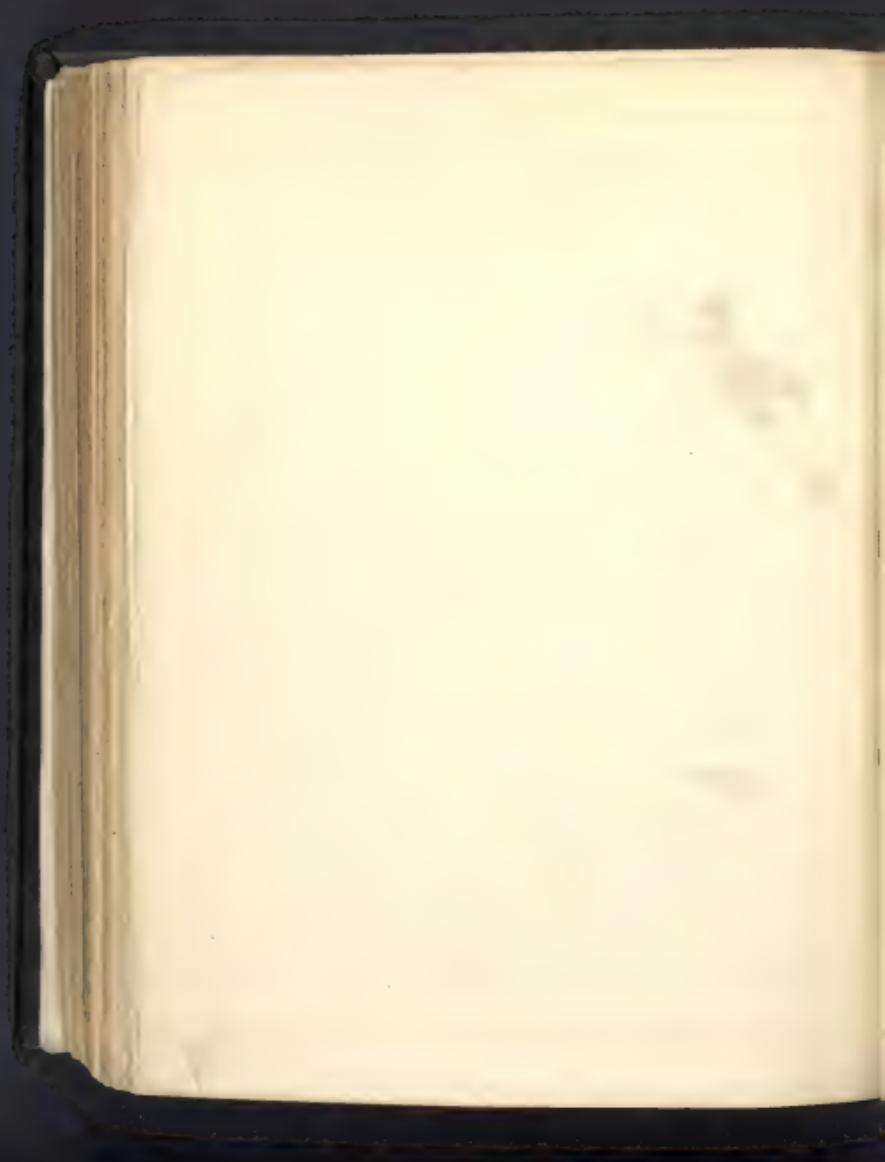
would give him to others with no opposition if
 he desired, finally brought it into disuse. They
 used to do so properly, & a person in it health,
 by avoiding its use under any circumstance, to
 be more injurious than otherwise. The author of
 living root employed this powder with safety
 but soon gave it to Dr. Weymouth. He employed it
 in the form of the sub-acetate of lead, in com-
 bination with siccum, which he used with great
 success without any of its deleterious effects.
 He also prescribed the succussion salines with
 much success in uterine & ovarian rugae, & post-his-
 ter & metriformis, in doses of one gr. each, with three
 drams of Calidrenum, made into a pill the weight
 of every six grains. The effects of Dr. Weymouth's were
 confirmed by Dr. Latham. He gave it in
 doses of one grain twice a day, for ten, or, 20,
 and ten weeks successively some times continuing at
 species) without any other precaution than slight
 ing cathartics. It has also been prescribed by him



a few days. the reader shall be well on
paraffection, give it in doses of four grains, five
times a day to the infant of ten pounds, & a single
box will fit the most inconvenience. the dose re-
lates to a case, in which it was taken by mistake to
be given up the stomach, with it an infant no
several months old, but the patient recov-
ered very rapidly, continuing. Doctor C. of man-
ne gave young persons at a single dose, in case
of much longer, which, however, did not have
a turned off, & that was probably of a less
consequence, he well knew a situation to be taken
by mistake, the only effect of which, was that of
a diarrhoea, i.e. the safety of this medicine
in minor cases, is very fully established, and as
we see there is much evidence to dispute the power,
when physicians have entertained of administering
it in large doses. Although the control of having
under the use of this medicine, has been exercised by
one Dr. Dignam; yet, the power of having sufficient



it into practice, at least in his country, in which, even of homoeopathy, is due to the fall of Dr. John Barton. He, however, did not in large doses a drop homoeopathic, has been largely condemned by the practice of Dr. Storck, Dr. Rice, American physicians. Dr. John Barton was much in the habit of prescribing the sweet cream salveine, or emulsion with opium, — specifically opium, which he stated to be sufficient effects. Besides its power of astrayngay in haemorrhages, it is said to exert a considerable influence over the arteriole system. It is applicable to a sore in paper hemorrhages, but, when there is much exudement in the place, its administration must be accompanied with no proceeded by blood letting. Its power, however, in healing ulcerations, is not usually manifested, unless where there is originally mild, or which have become so by violent contusions. From these observations, the states of the system in which it should be used are sufficiently obvious. It may be

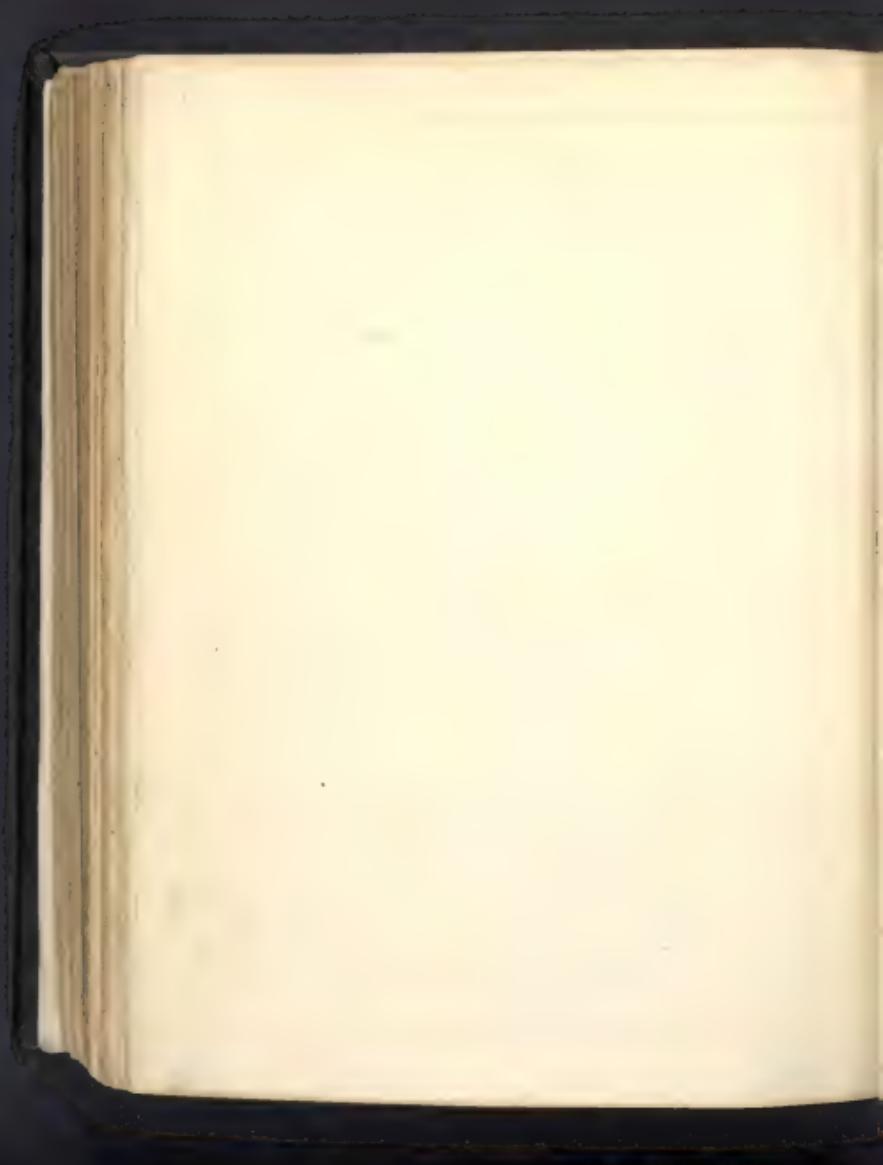


men in doses from three to six grms. and
repeated every three or four hours according to cir-
cumstances. It is frequently combined with opium
especially when there is much intestinal affection.

Sulphur is recommended in the same states of the
system, as the preceding remedy, but by most our
practitioners it is considered much inferior. It
is supposed that it seldom does good, except when
administered in such doses, as to produce sweating,
and then it is of doubtful efficacy. When prescribed
it may be given in doses from five to ten
grains.

Rhubarb, and several other astringents, are adapted
to the same states of the disease, but are of much less
power however as solvents to be used.

The Mineral salts have been recommended, and may
be most salutary, but when in their original
natural state they are hence more applicable to
the first stages of this disorder, than the remedies just
mentioned. But we have already treated of antacids



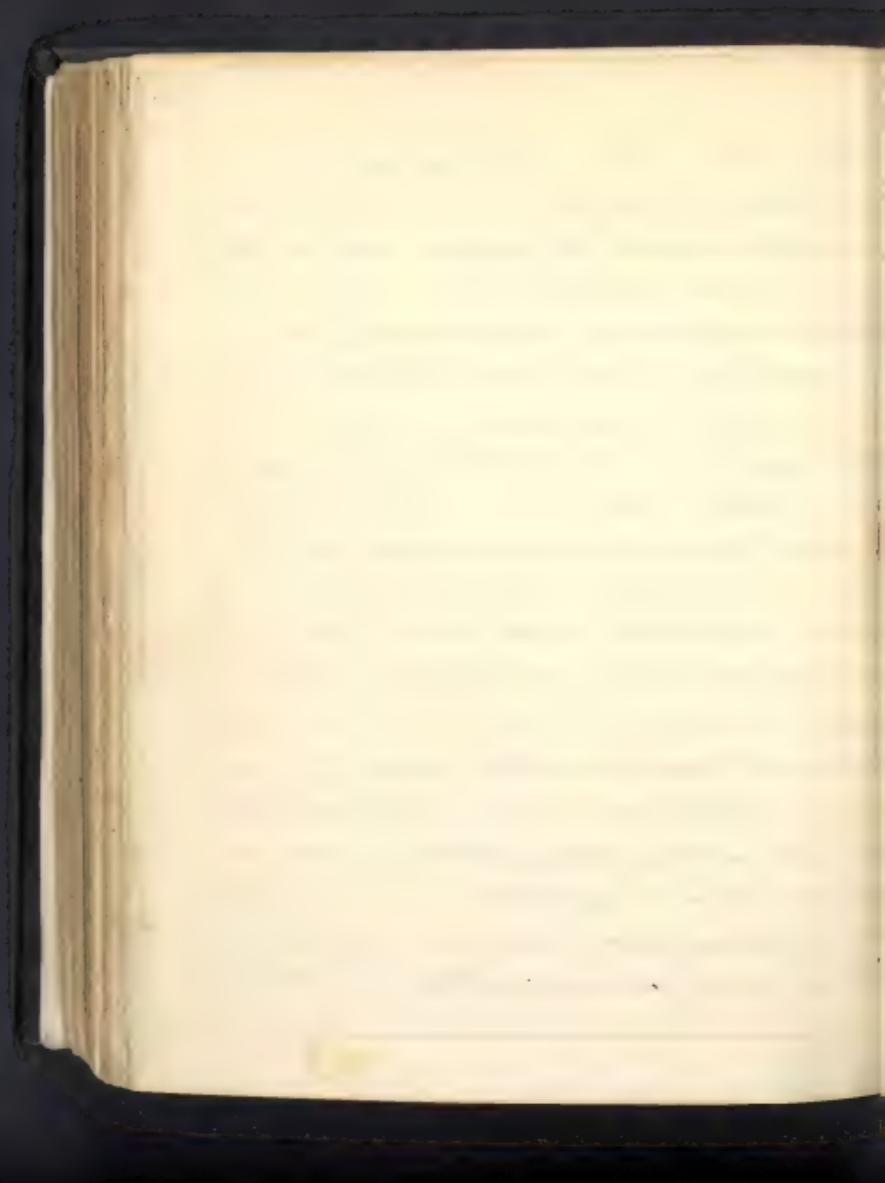
bitter roots & herbs, or overcome fatigued exer-
iment, and the root soon return. There will be great
no violent action, as the mineral salts will thro'
you no rest in repose, and when you do lie, the
insomnium is generally protracted. It is given in
a weak, warm, infirm & weakly state, the apertive
or stimulatives may excite.

Spirum given to prove to check cough, acting pain
in irritation, would soon well suffice to continue
course of his disease. But its primary effect
being to increase the frequency and force of the
pulse, would render its administration on many
instances doubtful, if not dangerous. Its stimu-
lating power is more obvious, when given in small
unrepeated doses, than when only once, & to get
but the system immediately under its influence
in either mode of administration, however as a
stimulus it must confess that none is so rapid
as stimulating effect being in the one transitory,
and its relative permanent, while in the other etc.



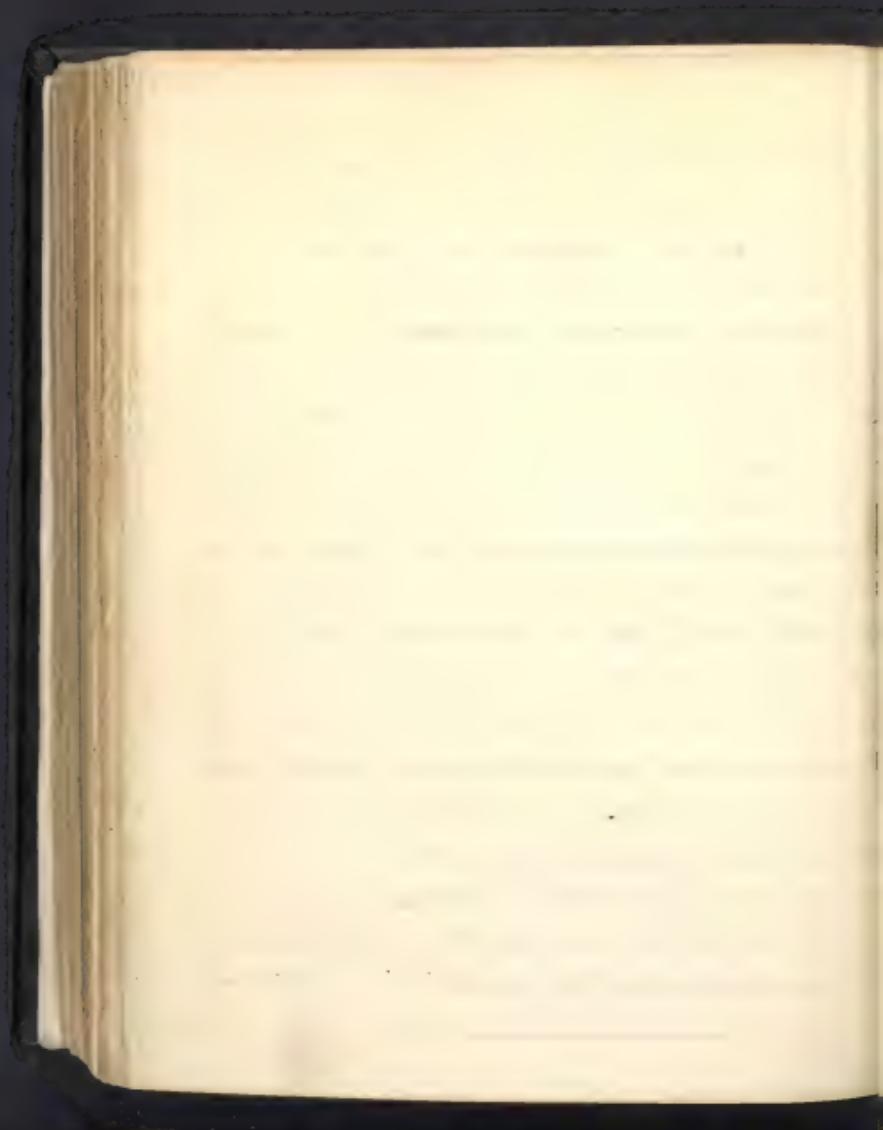
system is gradually exciting, at this state especially, the eloquent administration of the medicine. The former is however the most approved practice, but its stimulating effect is sufficient to be more than counterbalanced by the salutary influence of its restorative power. We are in any case, however, in the first stage of the disease, when there is much anterior action, a hot and dry skin, with profuse perspiration, not yet sufficiently developed. It is, however, fully established in two days, attended with troublesome cough, difficult respiration, and the anæmia, with a small, thin, watery, pale stool where there is much diarrhoea, with some excitement; if the cold stay does not he much affected, the use of this mixture may suffice that state by which application is kept up, etc thereby stop the diarrhoea.

The practice of Bedlamy in these cases is fully established. He has given credit to such form of the disease in which the patient lay comatose



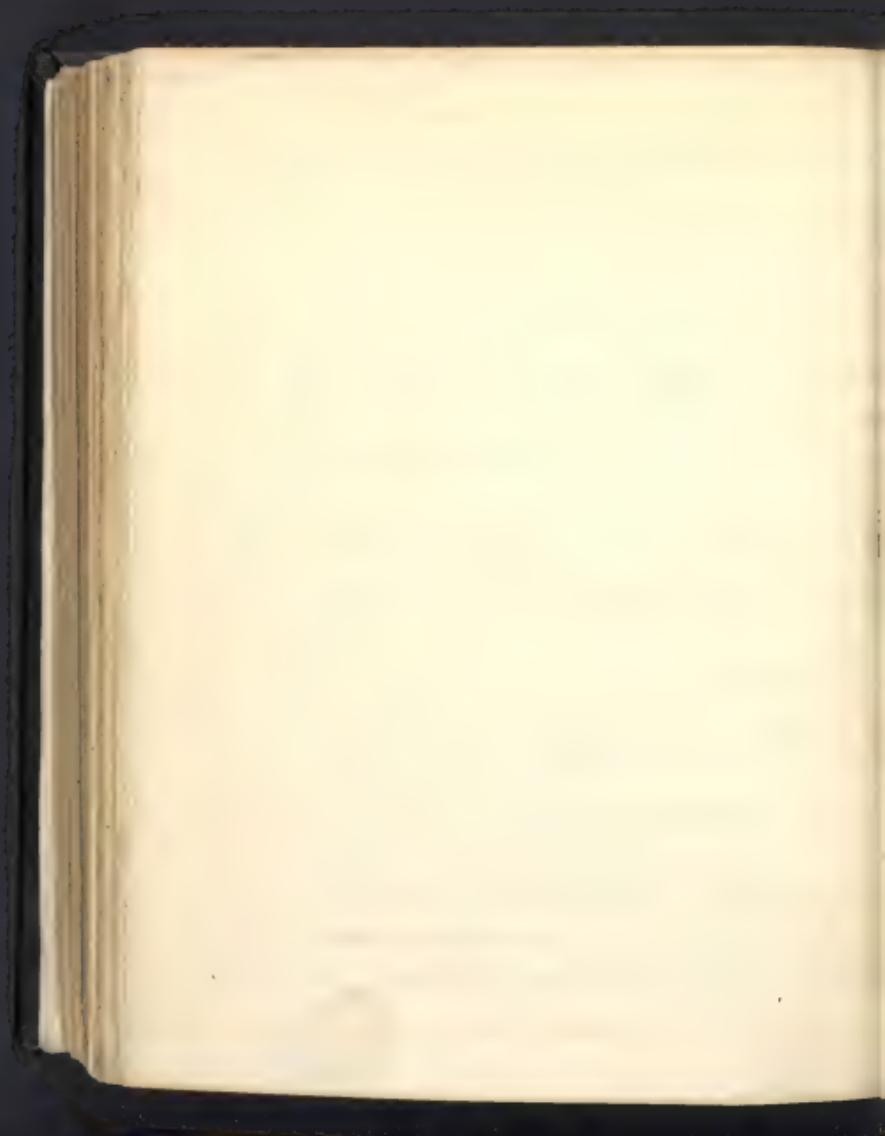
in it. It is, however, better with the patient
when it may be, of the other side removed.
The often pain and irritation, give it a chance
to continue, and change the place of action in
the soul, until the nervous. There is now
difference of opinion, as to what part they would
be affected. Some preferring the commissaries, the
back of the neck, or along the spine, while others
conceive their application to be made, directly
on the seat of the disease. The weight of an
iron or iron wire of the latter, and having the bladder
sufficiently large, to cover the whole, would not
be violent.

Concerning the whole of this treatment, the
time should be saved in a cool situation, with
a cooling instead of a hot. If he would
be anxious, the circulation should be given to him
as within the stomach by drinking a little water,
opening the pores. If cold, the temperature
should not be raised by a clinical mass. Then



ries will therefore be important. The camp must be at the mouth of the river, except that it is naturally impossible the rearing in all cases. The tent should be kept as quiet, as possible as possible, so that it not be suffered to escape its protection, and should consist of not very motion of body and gathering of insects.

The preceding remedies will in most instances meet the emergency. But after it has been effected, it leaves behind it a strong tendency to return. This should be prevented as soon as possible, for the more frequent the return, the more annoying will be the disease. It will hence be necessary to keep the patient from the wading pools several, for some time after the hemorrhage has been stopped. The wading causes of the locality, which have been described, will not succeed in completely and to any part of the neighborhood again.

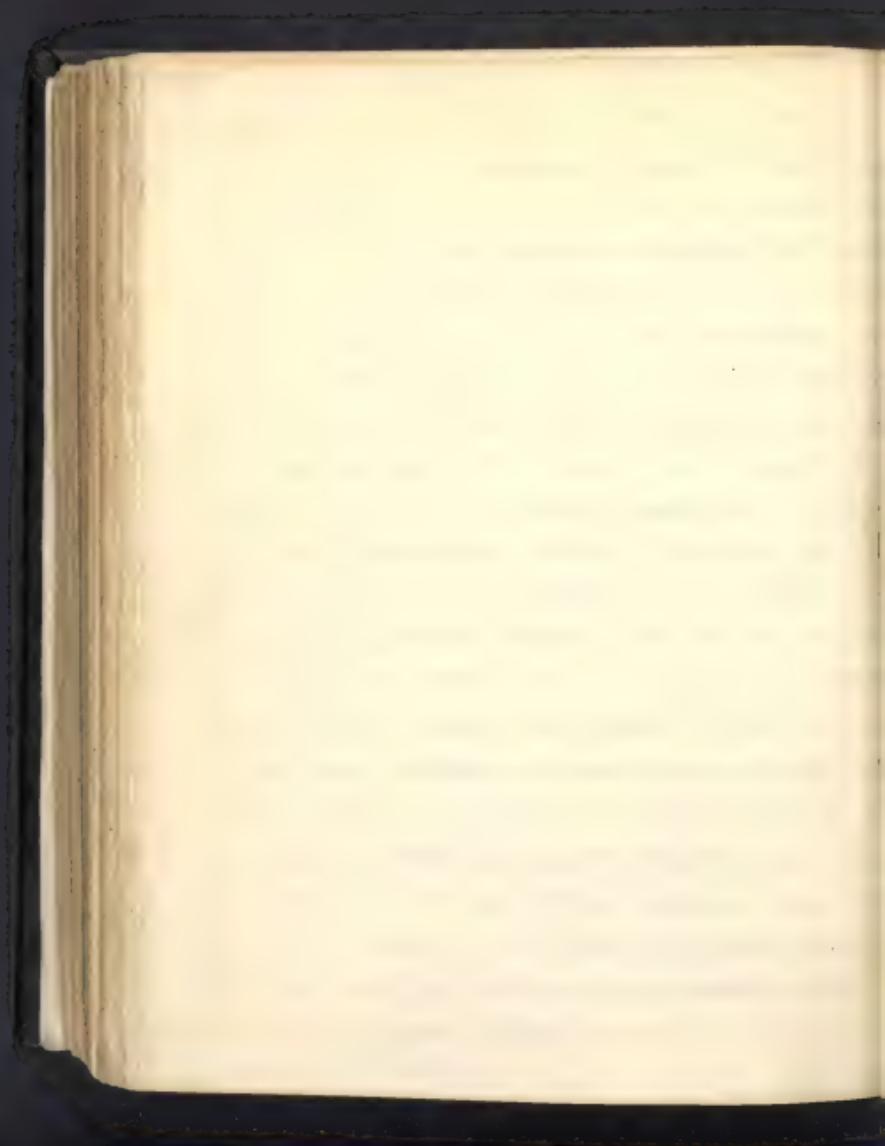


which is yet to be done
is how it should be reported even though
with the existing evidence, hardly a case
of being the murderer of Mr. C. is made out
and with the recommendation of general evidence
small holdings, we may very safely infer, by reason
of the peculiarity of Mr. C. and his way of life
to his small house to be a safe place.
but it has been objected to us in the course
of our increasing perplexity, to search the house
and it was voted to do so. There were
two or three who, were to proceed to it, coming
to everybody of their but also of their
families who were the members of that party
but it was decided that we should go in in pairs
and it was done in such manner that each pair
was on effect, why should there be more
be some increase up till the late more, than the
peculiarity of their party to report
what it pieces of a in house to existing which



and we do now work up the system by
but its effect is to turn them & the
whole mass into a sort of a mass, - so that
with 19 pds, but as we can't do much
the time.

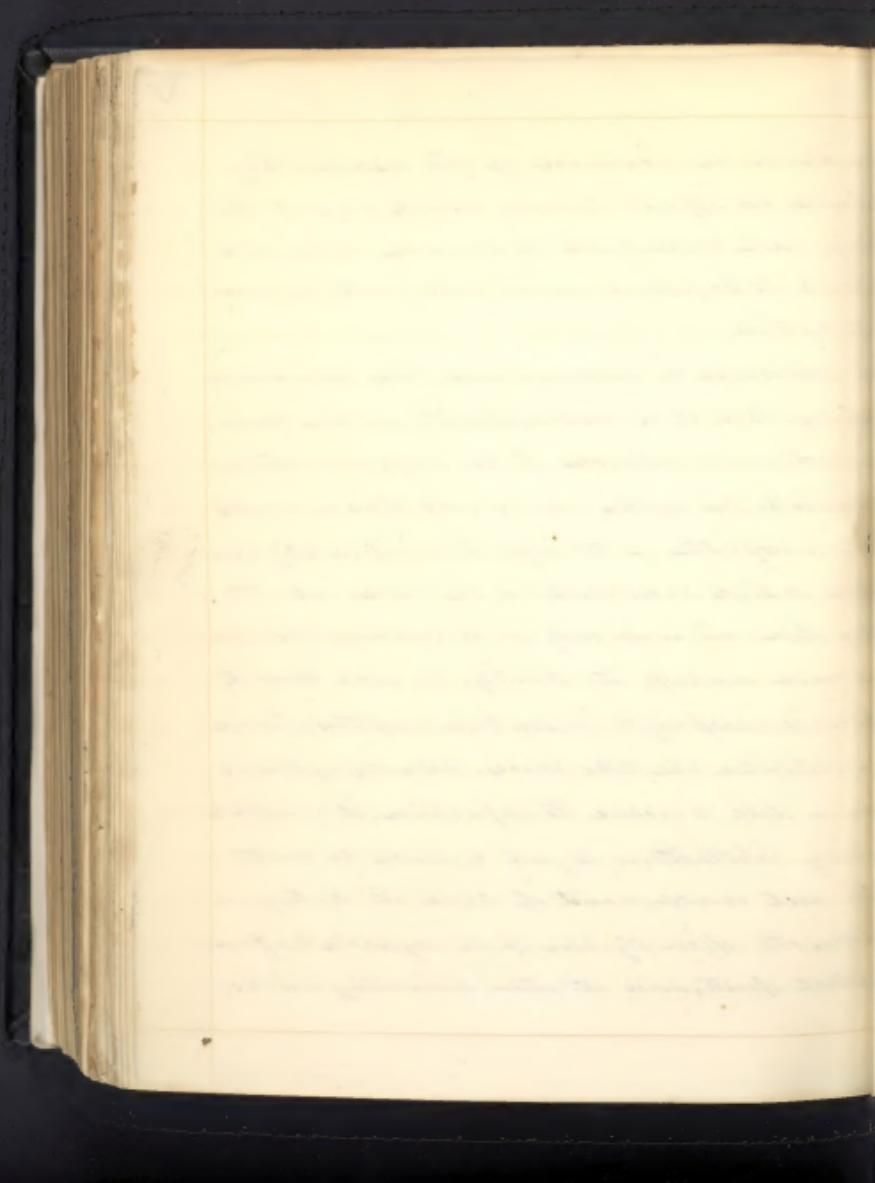
I am now to say, one has become so
lazy but it is unavoidable in the mass
method and whereabouts & the days, or in the
masses. The system we have now is not
as susceptible as its impression, especially when
we & the children are so many, & it
is hard to manage all the children, but we
have a way to handle them more want
of managing to control the masses, since
a child has no like place. Now the system is
so slow to receive its impression, it would
be difficult, if not impossible to get the result.
We must indeed assist the hand at a very
early, & I hope by this we shall be able to give
that spirit, which the hand is giving, in us.



should be abandoned, and simple water, or acidulated drink only should be taken.

Exercise as affecting the quantity of the circulating fluid, by increasing the respiration and excretions, and determining the blood to the surface, should not be omitted. The most usual manner of taking it, and that recommended by most authors, is riding or horse back, in a carriage, walking, singing &c. Whatever mode be adopted, the patient should not indulge himself so as to bring on fatigue, or debility, for in all such instances instead of a voluntary, it will be marked by a injurious result.

The heat of the body should be kept uniform, by wearing flannel next to the skin, and should the patient be confined, by carefully regulating the temperature of his room. Short sailing, a journey to a warm climate in winter, and a cold one in summer may be found useful. A tea bag should also be tried.



This is the plan of treatment recommended by
the most distinguished practitioners, and espesi-
ally by Doctor Chapman, to whom we are so much
obliged, not only for our knowledge of this, but
of every other disease. We are induced to believe
this mode of treatment, will prove as successful
as any other; yet, it will frequently fail, &
especially in patients who are predisposed to
pulmonary affection.

